

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Women as Workers.

The notion that girls are too delicate to be useful is limited to a comparatively small part of the globe. Throughout Asia, Africa and in large portions even of Europe and America there prevails an old belief that they are born to labor. In Turkestan and on the Tartar steppes the Kirghese sultanas and their daughters, and princesses in whose veins flows the blood of long lines of kings, still milk the sheep, cows and goats and perform the menial offices of the household, as the Sansrit maiden did 6,000 years ago in the same localities. They cook, take care of the younger children, make garments, cure the skins of the wild fowl, with the feathers on, for caps, spin cotton, weave cloth and tan leather by means of sour milk. Similar ideas prevail throughout India, China and among the native tribes of Siberia, who have been driven northward by aggressive neighbors. The Tungusian girl gathers the snow, melts it, makes the tea and the fish-soup, sews and, being skilful in archery, helps to keep the larder supplied with game. The Yakot and Samovede maidens, and all who dwell along the Arctic Ocean, help in summer to lay up winter supplies, and in winter to perform all necessary domestic duties. The Abyssinian girl grinds corn in the simple mills in use in that country. The Kaffir girl weaves baskets and draws water. The girls in the other part of the dark continent pulverize the grain, weave mats, make earthen vessels and are the hatters of their tribe.

Life—The Tenacity of Women.

It appears from the gathered statistics of the world that women have greater tenacity of life than men. Despite the intellectual and physical strength or the latter, the softer sex endures longest, and will bear pain to which a strong man succumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than female. Deverga asserts that the proportion dying suddenly is about 100 women to 780 men; 1,080 men in the United States committed suicide to 285 women. Intemperance, apoplexy, gout, hydrocephalus, affections of the heart or liver, scrofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females. Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter.

Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries, not disturbed by emigration, have a majority of females in the population. In royal families statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew women are especially long-lived; the colored man exceptionally short-lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hough remarks that there are from 2 to 6 per cent. more males born than females, yet there is more than 6 per cent. excess of females in the living population. From which statistics we conclude that all women who can possibly obtain one of these rapidly departing men ought to marry, and that, as men are likely to become so very scarce, they cannot be sufficiently prized by the other sex. —*Modern Age.*

Healthy and Unhealthy Women.

Dr. Hammond, of New York, in his much-talked-about novel, gives a capital idea of the healthy and unhealthy women of to-day. He pictures them at the morning meal.

The first is Theodosia, of whom he says: "Perhaps there is no better test of a woman's health and beauty than her appearance when she presents herself at an early breakfast. She is then more as nature made her than at any other period of the day, when art has been brought with a view of heightening her charms. If she has slept well, it argues to some extent a sound nervous system, and the effect is seen in the brightness of her eyes and the tone possessed by the muscles of the face and neck. * * Her intelligence is then at the maximum, and she feels the mental recklessness that is so generally the result of a sound, healthy sleep, and that is only a natural elation of the emotions, pleasant, doubtless, for her to exhibit, but far more pleasant to those to whom it is manifested."

The unhealthy woman at breakfast Dr. Hammond dismisses, as follows: "Her expression is indicative of the discomfort she has undergone during

the night, her movements are either painfully slow or aggravating brusque, her intellect shows stupidity, her emotions are torpid, her perceptions dull. * * There is no better test of a woman's health than her ability to eat a hearty breakfast, and it might almost be said that her physical beauty is in direct proportion to the amount of beef-steak or mutton-chops she can put into herself at this meal. Certain, pretty women can always eat a hearty breakfast."

Laced Herself to Death.

A reporter of the Philadelphia Record has been interviewing the foreman of the corset department of a large fashionable store in that city. She told him the following story:

"You would not have shoe leather discarded because numbers of foolish persons lame and deform their feet through excessively tight shoes, I suppose? Well, no more should corsets be wholly interdicted simply because many women lace themselves to death." "Have you ever known of such a case?" "Yes. A handsome young woman used to buy eighteen inch corsets of us a few years ago. She was lady's maid to one of our wealthiest families, and was given to tight lacing, though no one would have suspected it save from a slight discoloration of her nose. But all the saleswomen thought that eighteen was her natural waist measure, and we used to rank her the most stylish figure that came into the store. One morning she was found dead in bed with her corsets on, laced to the very last notch, a victim of tight lacing, if there ever was one. The details were afterwards given to our employer by the girl's mistress. The girl had long been in the habit of keeping herself laced so tightly as scarcely to be able to breathe. Her fellow-servants declared she would often tie one end of the laces to a staple in her bed-room wall, while seizing the other end with both hands, and then with this tremendous purchase, struggle and tug until the stays were drawn up to the very last extremity. But this wasn't the worst of it, for she had actually been in the habit of sleeping with them on in this condition. The *post mortem* showed that the ribs were drawn so closely together as to interlace, there being toward the last such insufficient space for the action of the heart and lungs as to have caused her untold agonies, which were, however, uncomplainingly borne until death had put an end to them." "That is a horrible story." "It is nevertheless true."

Fashion Notes.

Round and pointed waists are equally fashionable.

The Louis XV. casaquin is one of the dressy fall wraps.

Waistcoats of undressed kid are worn on the other side.

The pretty Moliere waistcoat is moribund, but it dies hard.

Opaline shot silks are favorites for dressy fall wear in New York.

The trimmed jersey is as popular in Paris and London as it is in New York.

Children's garments for fall wear are composed largely of plaids.

Some of the new cheviots woven in bird's-eye effect are called Florentines.

Iron rust red velvet is combined effectively with olive-colored wool in fall suits.

Gordon blue and Little Duke green come among a host of new colors for fall wear.

Military jackets and half military styles are effected by certain leaders of European fashions.

For children's dresses, Madeira embroidery and guipure, both white and ecru, are much more fashionable than fine, flimsy laces.

Travelling wraps, rain and dust cloaks, are made of checked and plaided tweed, or of brown pongee with velvet ribbon trimming.

Pink flowers on dark red or brown bonnets, white on black or green, and poppy red on the light neutral tints, is the rule for millinery.

Hats in Paris are very high, and are trimmed with tufts of flowers, large ribbon bows, green grasses, green bearded wheat, gold lace and red poppies.

For evening wear the dotted net called point d'esprit is made up in

puffs over a silk skirt, the full waist of the same lace, and a velvet corslet and sash.

Changeable silk in black and gold is the newest foundation for black lace costumes. It is brocaded with seven-pointed stars and is a revival of an old pattern.

Full tucked skirts, with low-rucked waists open in front, are shown for little children's dresses. These frocks are strapped across the front or laced, according to taste, and look very pretty.

A long redingote for a girl of fourteen is made of dark brown cloth in plain princess shape with a pointed hood that has a gay silk lining.

The Arctic Summer.

As the season advances, every cliff gets noisy with birds—solemn rotjes, lively dovekies, and the garrulous myriads of mollemoke gulls, which swarm in the sea. The air is alive with the flights of eider and spectacled ducks, and on the rocky islets their nests swarm to such an extent as to allow scarcely foot-room for the traveler who may chance to land on these unfrequented spots. Seals are arriving on the coast in great abundance. Whales are "spouting" far out, or leisurely slumbering on the surface of the quiet bays. White whales and narwhals are making the sea merry with their gambols, and the Esquimaux—happy at the thought of endless blubber and a sufficiency of food for the present—considers that the future may look to itself. Even the hungry dogs participate in the abundant feast; though, for the most part, being useless during the period when the ice is off the sea and the snow off the ground these ravenous beasts of burden are confined on solitary islets to look out for themselves as best they may.

On land, the ravens and hawks, which, with the ptarmigan, form the chief feathered winter residents, are joined by numbers of travelers from more southern lands—birds of passage, which come here to rear their callow young, and disappear again at the approach of winter. During May and June they may be seen flying across the Atlantic, and any ship making for Spitzbergen or Davis Strait at that season of the year will be sure to be favored with the visits of snow-buntings and other birds, which alight on the rigging to rest themselves during their long flight. Butterflies and other insects flit about in considerable abundance; and almost every pool is full of specimens of the little dytiscus, or water-beetle, which dart about from side to side among the water-weed stems. The white fox, now in its brown summer coat, is barking its "Aka-ha-ha" from the rock; the quiet glens are full of herds of reindeer; while the polar bear, lord of all the land, has come out of his winter hibernation, and is ranging sea and land alike in search of his prey.

The Ancient Cities of America.

Tucson, A. T., is an ancient city. Antedating Jamestown and Plymouth, and visited first in 1540 by Coronado, it saw its first European settlers in 1560, and its first missionaries in 1581. But long before the year 1840 there was an Indian village established on the site of the present city, so that Tucsonians can, if they please, claim an age for their town as great as the Santa Feans claim for theirs. For all practical purposes, however, 1540 is a date sufficiently far away, and if Tucson only continues to improve with age, or becomes as good as she is old, much may be expected of the place. Built by the Spaniards, who brought so much religion to the people whom they conquered, San Xavier (San Xavier) is to-day one of the largest, as it is one of the best preserved, of all the churches built during the years of the Spanish occupancy of the southwest. Riding from Tucson for nine miles up the valley of the Santa Cruz river, one has glimpses from time to time through the groves of live oak and muskete trees of the white walls and graceful towers of the church as they stand clearly outlined against the sky beyond. It was down this valley of the Santa Cruz which is to-day attracting so much attention as an agricultural section that Coronado marched on his way from Old Mexico in 1540; and before the advent of this intrepid explorer and ever since the valley has been inhabited by the Papago Indians, whose adobe houses with thatched roofs are scattered along the road leading to the mission.

The Printer and the Press.

Here's to the honest typo,
Whose busy brain and hand
Presents in most attractive form
The news of every land;
The treasures of intelligence
Are all at his command.

Here's all success unto the press,
Commissioned to proclaim
The triumphs of inventive art,
The meed of well-earned fame;
Unmask the face of knavery,
And brighten honor's name.

To write, to speak, without reserve,
Let all the right possess;
Confusion to the tyrant crown
Who would that right suppress,
And everlasting honor to
The Printer and the Press.

—C. F. Green.

HUMOROUS.

Members of a boating club should always be true to its scullers.

The man who remains out till twenty-four o'clock can be said to be having a high old time.

It is no use telling the individual with a harsh voice that soaking it in oil might make it easier.

"La! me!" said the old lady, "times do change. They now wear kids on their hands. When I was a child they wore out their hands on the kids."

"So you called that well water?" remarked the stranger, spurring the offending liquid from his mouth. "Great Scott! how must it have tasted when it was ill?"

"I think I will go to Ohio to live," said a maiden of uncertain age. "What for?" "Because there is one factory there that makes 50,000 matches every day," she replied, with a sigh.

One young man said to another: "It is a long way from this world to the next." "Oh never mind, my dear fellow," said the other; "you'll have it all down hill."

Departing, I had clipped a curl
That o'er her brow did hang;
She, smiling, said: "You're like a gun,
You go off with a 'bang.'"

At which I pressed her lips, and cried;
"For punning you've a knack;
But now I'm like a fisherman,
I go off with a 'smack.'"

A new device for wedding breakfasts is a pyramid of transparent ice having in the centre a photograph of the bride and bridegroom. This is suggestive of coolness as well as exclusiveness.

A single shoe manufactory in Massachusetts turns out by patent machinery in twelve months as many pairs of boots and shoes as 30,000 shoemakers in Paris make by hand in the same period of time.

To the city of Paris have been presented by the shah of Persia two diminutive camels no larger than ponies, which belong to an exceedingly rare species of which the shah has four specimens in his private stables.

"Why am I like a Wall-street financier?" asked a young farmer as he returned from the barn. "I give it up," replied his father. "Because I have been watering the stock." —*Brooklyn Times.*

"Halloo!" shouted one boy to another, whom he saw running wild down the street. "Halloo! Are you training for a race?" "No," called back the flying boy, "I'm racing for a train."

"Going out with your bride to select your tableware, are you? Well, young man, let me give you a hint. Buy light cups and small plate. Many a man and wife have been seriously injured in a dispute by big plates." And old Mr. Budger chuckled and rubbed his head as the happy couple passed on.

Coral Fishing.

Coral fishing is largely followed in Algeria, 40,000 to 45,000 pounds of coral, valued at about £38,000, being the yearly production; La Calle is the center of this industry, and there are employed annually 160 boats and 1,300 men. The coral is obtained by means of a wooden apparatus in the shape of a cross, having in its center a leaden slug or stone for ballast. Nets, the meshes of which are loose, are hung on the bars of the bottom of the sea, and among the nooks and crevices of the rocks. These nets, winding about the coralline plant, break up or tear off its branches, which adhere to the meshes. The apparatus is drawn up by the fisherman whenever he thinks it sufficiently laden. There is also a net which is provided with large iron nails, having thus great force to break the coral, but this apparatus is forbidden to be used.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

He who lives for himself, lives but for a little thing.

Silence is the wit of fools and one of the virtues of the wise.

Every man's ability may be strengthened or increased by culture.

A man need only correct himself with the same rigor he reprehends others, and excuse others with the same indulgence that he shows to himself.

One of the greatest duties of parents is to help their children mark out an aim in life. The mistake many fathers and mothers make is in being too arbitrary in this matter.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindnesses and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

To grow old is quite natural; being natural it is beautiful; and if we grumble at it, we miss the lesson and lose all the beauty.

To succeed one must sometimes be very bold and sometimes very prudent.

Cayenne Pepper.—Cayenne pepper is said to be a native of South America; it is extensively cultivated in Jamaica, and is often to be met with growing in the gardens in this country. It grows usually about eighteen inches high, and the pods or pepper are small and slender, about an inch in length. Cayenne is one of the strongest, purest, and best stimulants known; it is also tonic. It is very important to get the pure article without adulteration. In sudden colds, a tea of this pepper is good, also in debility of the stomach, colic, quinsy, disease of the throat, and dropsical affections. Combined with honey it may be made into a plaster, for rheumatism, gout, etc.—*Health and Home.*

When the Mason & Hamlin Company announced the accomplishment of a great improvement in Upright Pianos, which they would soon give to the public, much was expected, because of the vast improvements which had been effected by them in reed instruments, and the acknowledged superexcellence of their organs. These expectations are fully justified by the pianos which they are producing, which have extraordinary purity and refinement of tone. Every mechanic will see that the peculiarities of their construction must add greatly to their durability and especially their capacity to keep in good tone.

This company have as great a future in their pianos as they are already realizing in their organs, which are confessedly unequalled among such instruments.—*Boston Traveller.*

A good medical authority says beer is conducive to heart disease.

"No Phisic, Sir, in Mine!"
A good story comes from a boys' boarding-school in "Jersey." The diet was monotonous and constipating, and the learned Principal decided to introduce some old-style phisic in the apple-auce, and await the happy results. One bright lad, the smartest in school discovered the secret mine in his sauce, and pushing back his plate, shouted to the pedagogue: "No phisic, sir, in mine. My dad told me to use nuttin' but Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and they are doing their duty like a charm!" They are anti-bilious, and purely vegetable.

VIRGINIA'S crop of peanuts is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels this year.

Any lady who desires further information than can be given in the limited public space of newspaper columns can obtain Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's pamphlet "Guide to Health" by sending a stamp to Lynn, Mass.

Of the 6,000 Jews in New York city not one is a bartender.

"Hello!" we heard one man say to another, the other day. "I didn't know you at first, why, you look ten years younger than you did when I saw you last." "I feel ten years younger," was the reply. "You know I used to be under the weather all the time and gave up expecting to be any better. The doctor said I had consumption. I was terribly weak, had night-sweats, cough, no appetite, and lost flesh. I saw Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery advertised, and thought it would do no harm if it did no good. It has cured me. I am a new man because I am a well one."

CHURCH bells are going out of use in every considerable American city.

It's no secret nostrum. We speak of Dr. Pierce's Extract of Sarsaparilla, composed of best French Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water. It cures cholera morbus, colic or cramps in stomach, diarrhoea, dysentery or bloody-flux, and breaks up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks.

SINCE 1882 France has had five epidemics of cholera.

HAY-FEVER. I have been a great sufferer from Hay-Fever for fifteen years and have tried various things without doing any good. I read of the many wonderful cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In fifteen minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known or heard of.—*DUFAMEL CLARK, Farmer, Lee, Mass. Price 50 cents.*

25 CENTS
Will buy a TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES. Book of 100 pages, valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent post-paid. NEW YORK HORSE BOOK CO., 184 Leonard Street, New York city.

"Tough on Insects."
Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.
To Match that Bonnet? Feathers, ribbons, veils can all be colored to match that new hat by using the Diamond Dyes. 10c. for color at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.